2021 JUH 30 AM 5 34



## 2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Lawise

Public Water System Name

#027000	4	
List PWS ID #s for all Community	Water Systems included in this CCR	2001 2001 1 155
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Commun Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or proviprocedures when distributing the CCR.	e population served by the PWS, this C	CCR must be mailed or delivered to
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□ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	0.77	
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below)		
□ Other		
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I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the custom above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring dawater Supply	. I further certify that the information	on included in this CCR is true
Name <sup>2</sup>	Title	Date
SUBMISSION OPTIONS (		
You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a c	10 No. 0000 CO.	
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.c	<u>ion</u>
P.O. Box 1700  Jackson, MS 39215	Fax: (601) 576-7800	(NOT PREFERRED)

## 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Louise PWS#:0270004 June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Louise have received moderate to higher rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Town of Louise at 662.836.5121. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:00 PM at the City Hall of Louise.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST RESU	JLTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contami	inants						-	
Inorganic  10. Barium	Contami	2020	.0028	No Range	ррт	2	2	discharge I	of drilling wastes; from metal refineries; natural deposits

14. Copper	N	2018/2	0 1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.127	No Range	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/2	0 1	0	ppb		0	AL=1	<ul> <li>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</li> </ul>
Sodium	N	2019*	89000	88000 - 8900	0 PPB		0	C	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	<b>ts</b>	No Range	ppb	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	8.81	No Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.3	1 - 1.5	mg/l	С	MRC		Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", our system is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 0%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1,800,426,4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800,426,4791.

The Town of Louise works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**Town Of Louise** P.O. Box 224 Louise, MS. 39097

## FAX

Date: June 50, 2021 TO: 25 DH, Buresung Public Water

Fax 601-576-7800

Pages Including Cover Sheet: 4

Fax # (662) 836-3153

C.C.R. report

PLEASE CALL 662 836 5121 IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.